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inspection in yellow fever epidemics in the Gulf States. He seemed to be much interested and said he proposed to endeavor to get the board to allow something like it in regard to Glasgow. This morning he sent me a copy of the new regulations, which I inclose to you.

The ship surgeons seem to think that the taking of the temperature of the third class passengers and crews is too big a job for them. I, myself, do not think one man can do the work properly, as it often means taking the temperature of from 800 to 1,500 persons.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Precautions against plague in Glasgow.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1900.

The following measures are taken at this port as regards all vessels arriving from the Clyde:

Every vessel is boarded by the medical officer of health, who examines and takes particulars of the names and destinations of the crew and passengers, and a certificate that such examination has been made is furnished to the master.

No vessel is allowed to enter dock without the production of a certificate from the medical officer of health, stating that the vessel has been examined.

Officers belonging to the port sanitary department are stationed at the principal pier-heads to assist the board's officers in ascertaining where vessels are from.

Pilots of inward-bound vessels from the Clyde have been requested to communicate to the master of the Formby light-ship when passing the fact that the vessel is from the Clyde, and the information is communicated by telephone from the light-ship to the marine surveyor's office and from that office to the port sanitary authority.

The owners of vessels plying between this port and the Clyde have been requested by the Liverpool medical officer of health to fly the quarantine flag by day and to show the quarantine lamp by night; also, to arrange for their vessels to arrive in the Mersey in plenty of time to allow of a medical examination being made without losing a tide.

The city authorities have arranged for an officer to be stationed at Glasgow with the object of preventing any person leaving there by rail for Liverpool who may be suspected of being infected with the plague.

A similar course is followed at Liverpool as respects persons arriving by rail from Glasgow.

Death from plague at Llandaff, Wales.

The following cablegram has been received by the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service from Asst. Surg. John F. Anderson:

LIVERPOOL, October 9, 1900.

There has been a death from plague at Llandaff, imported from Rosario.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The city of Llandaff is situated on the Taff River, 2 miles northwest of Cardiff, Wales.

FRANCE.

Quarantine regulations—Yellow fever suspected on steamship General Dodds—Rumor of plague.

PARIS, FRANCE, September 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that instructions have been given by the minister of the interior to the quarantine officer at the port of Havre that all vessels from ports infected by plague bound up the Seine to

Rouen, shall be held at Havre, and that all details concerning the voyage, vessel, and disinfection done at Havre must be telegraphed to Paris and in each case authority obtained before the vessel proceeds. I will state that Rouen is the nearest port to Paris for ocean-going vessels.

I have also to report the following information obtained from unofficial sources :

The French steamer *General Dodds*, which left Dakar bound for Rotterdam via Lisbon, arrived September 14 at the entrance of the Rotterdam Canal. It was not allowed to enter as there had been 5 cases supposed to be yellow fever among the passengers.

It was reported at Amsterdam that a vessel with 1 case of plague on board had arrived at Hook-von-Holland. The patient, a negro, was taken to the isolation station and the vessel put to sea.

The authorities deny the foregoing, stating that the case in question was one of typhus fever.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Reports from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *September 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended September 18.

The health of Livingston remains good. One death reported for the week—infant, female, native, acute indigestion, with convulsions. Hot days, with severe night rains, continue. The following ship was inspected September 12: Steamship *Managua*, Olsvik; crew, 16; passengers, none; cargo, green fruit; all in good sanitary condition; destination, Mobile. Certificate inclosed.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *September 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended September 25.

The health of Livingston has been good. There was 1 death reported for the week—adult, female, native, chronic phthisis. The surrounding country is in good sanitary condition.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Reports from La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *September 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows for the week ended September 8, 1900: Five vessels were inspected and cleared for the United